

# The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 1.

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NO. 3.

## The Weekly Mail

Published every Thursday in time for the mail, and contains the latest news from all parts of the world, and a full summary of all local, provincial and Dominion news.

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MAIL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.,

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## MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office and Residence, Ross Avenue, over W. A. MacDonald's law office.

BRANDON.

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(M. D. M. MCGILL; M. C. P. S. Q.)

Physician, Surgeon and Coroner.

Office and Residence—Corner Ross Ave. and Ninth Street, over old post office.

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Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

House Graduate of Trinity University, Toronto.

M. C. P. and S. Ont. and Man.

Office and Residence—Over Atkinson's store, Cor Ross Ave. and 5th Street, Brandon.

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## CANADIAN.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 22.—Chief Justice Coleridge arrived in Chicago to-night, and will remain six days. Great preparations are being made to receive him.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 22.—A Toronto despatch says the Monetary Time is an article on the Northwest says: Business has been overdone there, and is sadly demoralized, but further on in the same article it admits that the whole is growing in Winnipeg, and that the bulk of western business will be controlled in that centre. It advises western men to keep control of certain lines for some years, or as long as possible; but cautions them not to force goods on Manitoba dealers. The object of the article is very vague, and its statements are conflicting.

RAN PORTAGE, Sept. 21.—The Manitoba no-nations took place to-day. Miller and Gillespie are the only candidates in the field.

TORONTO, Sept. 21.—C. T. Mead & Co., since their departure, Mead & Co., Wellington street, have failed. Mead confessed judgment yesterday to his mother for \$100,000 loaned by her when he went into business. She has put the Bank of Montreal in charge of the business. Their liabilities are said to be about \$80,000. The case has not yet been made known. Mead has been negotiating bills for his brother, who speculated largely in stocks.

A London, England, despatch says O'Donnell, the Carey murderer, complains of the Irish people for not subscribing money for his defence.

QUEBEC, Sept. 21.—The Governor General's ball here last night was attended by nearly 100 people, including Prince George of Wales. It was a brilliant affair.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 21.—Assistant Engineer Port, making an excursion to-day of W. J. G. MacDonald, contractor, tried to buy him while he was out engineering, giving particulars of how he proposed to two should divide the business. Mr. Platt, clerk of the Board of Works committee, also makes a statement showing MacDonald's tender for sewers was laid in late, and tells how Ald. Owens, Chairman of Board of Works, on being informed of the matter, treated it lightly. There is much excitement in consequence of both statements.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Sept. 20.—The heavy rain and wind storm of last night and today has caused a delay of the hawing operations. A considerable amount of wheat has already been marketed here. Mr. Wishart has sold 600 bushels at 83 cents. The Portage Milling Company has bought over 1,000 bushels. A good deal of wheat has been found to have been damaged by the frost of the seventh.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 20.—Wells, the wholesale jeweller, has failed; liabilities \$30,000. The bank is in possession of the store of the Imperial Bank. Wells was arrested, and is now in jail for defaulting the bank.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 20.—At a banquet at the Victoria Hotel, Mr. Francis, American Consul, responding to the toast of the Queen, said that Premier Smith exceeded the bounds of international politeness, and abused their hospitality. He said the annexation of any part of British Columbia to the United States is impossible.

MONTREAL, Sept. 19.—The financial outlook here is by no means reassuring, and it was yesterday rumored that another bank was in difficulties. Besides that one of the largest speculators on stock exchange is in trouble. The Exchange Bank refuses to certify checks which is very embarrassing to its customers, who cannot sell the balance to their credit. The stock market is feverish if not panicky.

BRANDON, Sept. 19.—A case of an unusual nature has just been tried at the Police Court. One Thomas Ryan of Chinguacousy, many years ago married Bridget Keogh. After four children had been born to them the wife became insane and was sent to the Toronto asylum, where she has been for the last twelve years and where she is still living. For the past few years Elizabeth Ireland has been living in Ryan's house, acting as his housekeeper and taking care of his children. On Sept. 18, last, Ryan and the prisoner were married at Guelph. Ryan having first made affidavit in the usual way that he was a widower. They lived together for some time as man and wife after which time in the spring Ryan left this country for his home, and is believed to be now in the United States. Ireland returned home, and the works of Ryan, Joseph Ryan, a son of Thomas Ryan, set on foot a prosecution against her for bigamy, abetting and assisting the accused felony, namely, the bigamy. The prisoner is a well-dressed and well-looking woman of 42 years, and had a little boy with her on the trial. The case turned on the question whether she had guilty knowledge that she was a wife of all the circumstances at the time she was married to Ryan. The jury found her guilty of bigamy.

## UNITED STATES.

ELMIRA, N. Y. Sept. 21.—Courtney, of boat-swing notoriety, outdid himself to-day. He made three miles in twenty minutes and five seconds, beating the best time by nine seconds and winning a bet of \$1,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Co.'s report is published. The gross earnings for the year are \$7,555,459, an increase of nearly two million dollars. The total operating expenses for the year were \$5,338,939.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 20.—A large boiler exploded in the Steel Iron Works here to-day, which shattered a number of the buildings to atoms, and killed four men. Over a dozen others received injuries that will probably prove fatal.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—Whalen at this place last night shot at a variety actress, and then killed himself. The actress escaped with an injury.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—Special agent Evans, sent by the Treasury Department to inquire into the smuggling of Chinamen into Washington Territory from British Columbia, states that, in his opinion, the reports are exaggerated, but admits that lumbermen in that section employ large numbers of Chinese and are willing to take all they can get of them without waiting to know where the Chinamen come from.

OLD WORLD.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The newspapers say that Prime Minister Ferry forwarded a request for English mediation in case the pending negotiations with China fail. Granville, English Foreign Secretary, is inclined to accede to the request.

AGRAM, Sept. 21.—Six hundred peasants from Grades and Ballmer assembled at Parkaswinch yesterday, armed with muskets and shouting, "We won't belong to Hungary." A small body of military attempted to disperse the mob, but were compelled to withdraw. They made another attempt to disperse the mob with reinforcements at night, and were received with a volley of stones and shots. The troops returned the fire killing ten and wounding many more. Two soldiers were wounded.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.—The tenants of Lord's Legos, near West Point, County Mayo, prevented gentlemen from shooting over the estate and seized their guns.

HAMBURG, Sept. 20.—The Duke of Blinburg, Duke of Connaught and Duke of Cambridge, have arrived to attend the military manoeuvres.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 20.—The Kingdom of Netherlands remitted 137,000 florins to B. Natta for the relief of the late sufferers by the earthquake in Java. The Government of Straits Settlement, by the authority of England, advanced \$25,000 for the same object.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The relations of Ireland and Germany are very cordial. Montagu Escha has been commissioned to convey congratulations to the Emperor Augustus and Crown Prince Frederick William.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—A meeting of twenty members of the extreme left today, passed resolutions inviting upon the necessity of revivifying the chambers in order to ascertain the policy of the Government in connection with the Tongkin question. A committee was appointed to wait on the Prime Minister Ferry, and request him to call the chambers into session.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The steamer Parisian from Liverpool for Quebec took on board 300 young farmers who will join their relatives in Manitoba.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Gladstone's visit to Copenhagen is commented on by continental journals who profess to see in it a deep-laid scheme to form a coalition against Austria, Germany, and Russia. English journals, however, declare that it was not to effect a political purpose, and say if Gladstone had any object of this nature in view it was simply to exercise purely moral influence in favor of peace.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—It has transpired that O'Donnell after shooting Carey said, "shake hands Mrs. Carey, I had to do it." The Crown has engaged Poland, who already appeared in the Irish State trials, to prosecute O'Donnell. The trial takes place in November. It is said Mrs. Carey can offer evidence of most astonishing nature, which she declares will clear her husband's character. She has given the authorities letters which include correspondence of members of Parliament. The Irish Times, of Dublin, says certain police had warning that an attempt to rescue O'Donnell would be made by the Fenians of Liverpool, London, and Manchester.

During exhibition week passengers will be conveyed to and from Portage la Prairie at a fare and a third for the double journey. On the Canadian Pacific, in addition to the ordinary fares, special accommodations will be afforded on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 3, 4, 5 and 6. On these days passenger coaches will be attached to the regular freight train leaving Brandon at 7 a.m. It will stop at all intermediate stations, and its running time will be as usual. Best fare each of these days it was, from Portage la Prairie to Brandon, \$1.00. It will stop at all intermediate stations and reaching Brandon at 12 p.m.

## CITY COUNCIL.

The Council met in regular session on Monday evening. Present, His Worship, Mayor Winter, Ald. Smart, Pilling, Dawson, Sifton, E. and B. Johnson, Cameron, and Fraser. The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

T. P. McLaren, asking that the amount of awards in his favor made by the city engineers be paid him. Request granted.

From Bell Telephone Company for rent of 100 telephones in police office, six months from Oct. 1st, amount \$25.

From Law the Buchan, secretary of Court House No. 1, stating that the Assizes were fixed for Oct. 23rd, and that the use of the Council chamber and offices of officials would be required for same. Laid over.

A. M. Robertson, asking that the sewer on Eighth Street, north of Pacific Avenue be extended to connect with one under C.P.R. referred to Board of Works.

The Chief of Police, stating that the present by-law in reference to dogs was not sufficient to prevent the guardians of the peace. As there are a number of owners of dogs running about, he asked that the by-law be amended so as to allow him to put them out of the way.

From Messrs. Starr, Nicol, and others of firm to sell the city a suitable site for the registry office. A motion was made and passed that they be filed. A. Pilling spoke in favour of purchasing the site offered. Ald. Smart did not think it necessary while the city had a good site ready.

T. A. McIntosh, asking that the Council grant him sufficient money to build an approach to his stable. He to do the work.

After a little discussion it was moved that the request be granted. An amendment moved that the request be filed. Amendment lost motion carried.

From T. J. York, stating that he is preparing a microscopic view of the city and country, and asking the Aldermen to be present at a private exhibition on Tuesday evening at the Loughlin Hotel.

N. F. Evans, asking for license for two billiard tables. L. Buchanan, asking for license for one table.

S. S. Simpson, asking that the sum of \$5 be refunded him for postage on cows. Mr. Simpson was heard and gave an explanation of the matter. After some discussion the amount of the tax imposed was refunded. An amendment to lay the matter over for one week was lost.

A petition asking to have sidewalk on south side of Ross Avenue raised one foot. Referred to Board of Works.

From the purchasers of the Richard block asking to have the drain continued on 8th Street, so as to carry off surplus water. Referred to the Board of Works.

REPORT OF FIRE AND WATER COMMITTEE.

1. That the purchase of the fire engine for the city be accepted, and that the tenders for erection of same be advertised for at once.

2. Accounts of Messrs. Alexander and Wiswell, as chief and assistant chief of the late fire brigade for three months from Sept. 1st, amounting to \$30 and \$25 respectively. Considerable discussion ensued, and a motion that the accounts be struck out of the report was carried.

3. J. Deaconson, being to resign during suspension \$5. Paid.

4. That Thomas Craig be appointed fireman and caretaker of the city hall. Report adopted as amended.

CEMETERY COMMITTEE.

reported that they had secured a suitable site for a cemetery of 50 acres on north quarter sections 2, 10, 16, at \$25 per acre.

NOTICE OF BY-LAWS.

Ald. Rose will at next meeting introduce by-law to amend by-law 54.

MOTIONS.

Pilling—Cameron—That the clerk be instructed to advertise for suitable site for registry office on 9th or 10th Street.

Says—Smart, Dawson, Sifton, Evans and Winter.

Yates—Fraser, Pilling, Johnston, Rose and Cameron.

Smart—Sifton—In amendment, that registry office be placed below town hall.

It was next moved that the tender of J. D. Bowley be accepted, and that the solicitor be instructed to prepare contract for signature.

Cameron—Rose—That the chairman of the Fire, Water and Light committee be instructed to have a telephone placed in Capt. Wiswell's bedroom.

On motion the solicitor was instructed to look to the deeds of conveyance grand purchase.

Smart—Dawson—That the tender of J. D. Bowley be accepted, and that the registry office be erected on property at east end of fire hall lots. Lost.

His Worship recommended that a charity committee be appointed, and gave instances of several cases where they were needed.

Ald. Rose and Chief of Police were empowered to look into cases of this kind, and take steps to alleviate any suffering which may come under their notice.

BY-LAWS.

By Law No. 6 to amend By-law No. 13, of the City of Brandon, and doing away with salary of Chief of Police and assistant was read a first and second time.

Council then went into committee of the whole, and after some discussion, to consider the law. Committee recommended that the by-law be carried.

Smart—Dawson—That the thanks of the Council be tendered Mr. Fraser for so promptly sending the alarm on the night of the recent fire.

Sifton—Evans—Again introduced a motion to amend the new registry office being located on 10th Street, and asking that the location be changed to 11th Street. As Ald. Fraser had already introduced the motion, it was not carried.

Smart—Dawson—That the Council be instructed to have a telephone placed in Capt. Wiswell's bedroom.





In her haste to develop the resources of India, it would appear England has made the egregious mistake of commencing the wrong way to work. The sagacious manipulators of Indian affairs have acted upon the belief that wealth could be secured by the construction of the machinery necessary for its distribution. The result is that an extensive failure of the harvest is anticipated, and the Government is considering the necessity for opening relief works to avert starvation in that country. This admission of error means that behind all the empty flourishes about the great prosperity in the Indian Empire, the British are in India, the rulers of a people who are literally starving without means. The demands of the Government for irrigation projects and for questionable speculations in railway projects are so excessive that between them and a cruel death from starvation there is but little protection. And the scanty remains of the yearly harvest, which sustains after all the demands have been fully met. It is well in this connection to remember the state is not possessed of unlimited wealth, and unbounded capital. Foreign capital has been poured in in extensive quantities without any measure of the requirements of the community, and tantamount to an excessive weight has almost immediately followed. A large quantity of the imported capital has been spent in irrigation projects, many of which have proved a total failure.

The railways also were built with imported English capital, and those of them that pay assiduously in enriching English millionaires instead of the resident population. Before these roads were built the carrying trade was in the hands of the natives, and now those of them who were interested have lost their occupation. That carrying business furnished the support for many families in the country, and now that revenue has passed forever into the hands of strangers, it can be easily seen that this transfer has done irreparable injury to the people, and this injury has been increased by the almost useless expenditures in litigation. Thus are terrible experiences and should teach very important lessons.

Lord Wolsey has recently been giving further evidence in regard to the military aspect of the Channel Tunnel, which confirms strongly what he has so often said on previous occasions before the committee. His former testimony related to the possibility of surprise by a sudden invasion from France through the tunnel. On that point he was particularly explicit, deeming it in every way feasible and urging it as a sufficient cogent reason for giving up the project. In this instance Lord Wolsey gave a number of facts respecting the military situation at large, which are of special interest at this time. In view of the heavy armaments of foreign nations, and the warlike time that is occasionally indulged in, he is of opinion that the invasion of England by the army of France would be a most feasible operation and not well always be until the country is placed in a proper state of defence. "At the present moment," he said, "the Government it seems to me suddenly fear that the French had landed, or any foreign nation had landed, at Wexham or any other place along the south coast of England or on the mouth of the Thames, or any place they chose to select for disembarkation, then being a number of such places around our coast, we could not in twenty-four hours bring together more than 50,000 men, and bring them down equipped to resist the landing." The whole available army of Great Britain at the present time, including all regular and auxiliary forces, is 200,000 men. But Lord Wolsey says they are men with muskets, I will not call them soldiers. He stated that this force was wholly unsupported by the necessary field artillery, the number of guns practically what are hoisted in England being about 210 or 220. "He stated that 1,600 guns would be necessary for a force of 200,000 men, that we only had 200, but in case of war we could increase our guns in England to nearly 600; if we had plenty of these we could put in the field nearly 300 field guns." The possibility of invading France is a "master blow" to the invasion of this country being discussed. Lord Wolsey stated that under the present circumstances he would back upon it as the act of a madman. "The most men," he said, "that we could possibly put in the field after some months would be 70,000; in a couple of months we could put a very good small army in the field, and we might invade France with 70,000 or 100,000 men, but the government first directed such an operation or the general who undertakes the command of such an army ought certainly to be put into jail and hanged. The idea of invading France, which is a country with a standing peace army actually consisting of over 500,000 men. The whole land strength of France is about 2,000,000 men, and the actual army of France on her frontiers, with the resources to a million

and a quarter—that is to say, they calculate in thirty days at the outside they could do it; and they say in twenty days they could put a million and a quarter of men into the field, and that million and a quarter would be fully armed and supplied with the materials necessary for an army in the field, with guns, transport and all the material required, whereas, for the movement and maintenance of even the small army that I have referred to—75,000 men in the field—we have no transport. When I say no transport I mean not anything like the amount required. We have not the stores and material necessary for putting into the field at a short notice 75,000 men."

A few days ago the Ottawa correspondent of the Globe, with that aptitude for discovering marine pearls which somehow or another seems to be a peculiar characteristic of the Globe's correspondents, informed the public that the C. P. R. Syndicate had refused to accept any land from the Government along the main line of the road from Qu'Appelle west to Calgary. This announcement was a godsend to the Globe, and in a corresponding degree to all the lesser Grit sheets which dance as the Globe fiddles, and a cry went up from them denouncing the enormous iniquity of the Syndicate and of the present Government for permitting such an iniquity. It now comes out that the Globe's correspondent at Ottawa deliberately lied about the matter, and that the Syndicate has not refused to accept land along the main line west of Qu'Appelle.

Last Wednesday's issue of the Globe contains the following emphatic denial of Mr. George Stephen, the President of the C. P. R. and it will be conceded by the public, if not by Gilt editors, that he is in a better position to know the true facts of the case than anyone else. Mr. Stephen says:

"I have therefore to say that the assertions in the articles in question as to the character of the land along the main line of the railway west of Q'Appelle, and as to the views of this Company in respect of that line, are utterly and absolutely unfounded."

"That this Company have not, either virtually or directly, admitted or declared the lands in the railway belt west of Qu'Appelle to be in any degree unfit for settlement.

"That this Company have not refused or declined to accept any line west of Qu'Appelle as a portion of their land subsidy.

"I regret content myself with the foregoing abstract denial of the statements made. Had I greater knowledge, I desire to add that I do not doubt they are not contented, and do not contemplate, refusing or declining to accept any of the eleven-numbered notes, or the three Bank note of Qu Appelle as part of their business, except so far as may particularly concern, for some special reason may not be fairly fit for settlement; that this Company have examined a large portion of the territory referred to, and are satisfied not only that it is a material degree fairly fit for settlement, but that a large extent is composed of fine farming land as is to be found in the Northwest Territories, or in any part of Canada; and as respects the portion of the territory not yet specially examined, they have no reason to doubt that it is of equally good quality.

"I have further to request you to be good enough to give this letter insertion in your paper, in order that the statement of this Company may receive as wide a circulation as the articles to which it refers.

"I remain, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
GEO. STEPHEN.

This is a most emphatic denial, and the Globe, for once in its career, accepts it and backs down completely. Commenting upon the letter it says:

"This is on the whole a reassuring letter. The public will be glad to have Mr. Seymour's opinion of the lands along the line of railway west of Q'Appellen, inasmuch as his Company's belief of their intention to donate these lands, and the implied omission that our view of the allegation resting upon the Company in the matter of accepting lands adjacent to the line is the correct one. We regret that the testimony given by Mr. Seymour to the value of the lands between Q'Appellen and, Medicine Hat is not borne out by all those who have travelled over this region, some of whom we have had to be regarded as competent and disinterested observers; but since the Railway Company have determined to accept these lands as being in general "fairly fit for settlement" we do not feel disposed to press that view of the matter against them.

It will now be in order, as the Globe has set the example, for the smaller organs, the Brandon one not excepted, to make the amount honorable.

A Hamilton City print raises a war hoop against the Conservatives, on account of their action on a contract in that city begun before the last Common elections. It appears that the work was an excavation for the foundation for some buildings and work was suspended when the necessary foundation was reached, which happened to be a day or two after the elections were over. The abridged City print considers the letting and subsequent suspension of the work as a job to catch votes, of course if it was the Gift party that had the work in hand they would not have stopped when a sufficient depth was reached. To prevent the least semblance of "jobbery," (they fairly hate the word since they saw the Post Francis Leeks) they would have dug on until they either struck a sulphur spring in the centre of the south or the base of a orange tree on the other side. No, sir, they would have been victorious and have triumphed.

A précis of the recent papal pronouncement on history has seen the light of day. The present Pontiff is a man of more than ordinary power, a deep investigator, and given to learning and research, he sees that no church can stand that does not appeal to the reasoning and intelligence of man, and is as fond of pronouncements as were some of his predecessors of dogmatic theories. Single minded and observing his faults thus far seem bent on harmonising the church with philosophy and history, or if y a wise, harmonising history and philosophy with the church.

In his recent pronouncement to the Pope takes her stand boldly on history, he invokes as the Church's justification and says in effect that she must be judged by her record, the true is known by its fruits. The appeal to history may seem new to many of our readers, but nothing can be fairer. To the Italian the record has a two-fold meaning; one, earthly & very gritty, the other, spiritual power. To us and to the world beyond Italy, the Church is important mainly in its spiritual aspect, and the question raised by the pronouncement is: Do the Church's words and deeds justify her spiritual claims?

There is yet no history of the Papacy that can be termed classical. Ranke was the man for the work had he not been cribbed, cabined, confined. Some may remember reading with what perseverance he strove for access to original documents among the archives of the Vatican and denied these, with what diligence he collected memoirs from the princely houses of Italy for his history of the Pope. He did well with his materials, and we will have hailed the pronouncement with joy: an appeal to history, the materials for which are mainly in our own possession, naturally involves what our friends the lawyers call discovery, that is full disclosure of the facts that are provided for in the mandate. If satisfactory information cannot through any high be obtained, under the present direction we shall no doubt some day hereafter get an order for "better and fuller particulars."

If there was anything necessary to show that Canada, under the present administration at Ottawa, was attaining superior credit abroad,

the announcement, by Sir Leonard Tilley that he would be able to replace a portion of the Dominion debt bearing 5 per cent. interest by 3½ per cent. debentures readily furnishes the evidence. The average business man can understand the value of an indebtedness must be improving when the creditor volunteers to reduce his rate of interest. Six or seven years ago, under Reform rule, out of a per cent. bonds brought but 94 in the English market, that is they were sold at a discount, and to-day they command from 104 to 105 in the same market, and the Finance Minister hopes to be able to dispose of 3½ per cent. at par. The commercial reports show that American 3 per cents. are trading par, and when the Dominion credit is equally high, it shows there is confidence abroad in our Dominion financing. In about two months from now the new loan authorized at the last session of Parliament will be placed upon the market in the shape of 4 per cent. bearing interest since the last of July, the commencement of our fiscal year, to replace the 5 per cent. maturing on the 1st of January next, and the anxiety of the holders of the latter to retain so solid an investment, will induce them to exchange the one for the other notwithstanding the decline in the rate of interest. It is, of course, pre-

in the rate of interest. It is, of course, premature to speculate as to the best market for the 3½ per cent. issue of next year, but with the debt of the United States as much reduced as it is, it is a question if New York would not offer favorable inducements.

It is further very encouraging to understand that an effort will be made to float \$4,000,000 in our own markets in a very short time, though it is not to be supposed as well can be done with them here as elsewhere, on account of the many offers there are in this country for more profitable investments. It will, however, be a happy day for the country when our loans can be disposed of at home for then the interest will be retained here as a circulating medium instead of sending it abroad to improve business in a foreign country. One of the secrets of the recuperating powers of the United States lies in the fact that the debt of the country is owed to its own people.

To-day this country has practically discharged many of its obligations to develop international trade—the intercomunal is completed, many important canals are constructed, and the C. P. R. is so far under headway as to be considered an actual reality. Since 1877, we have completed public works of value at fifty millions, with an addition of but twenty millions to our public debt, and the rate of interest on that brought almost to a minimum. It is safe to presume that the entire cost of the C. P. R. in so far as money payment is concerned, will be met by the sale of the public domain, and the other increasing demands upon the exchequer will be fully covered by our rapidly increasing revenues. Under these circumstances our management of debt is very nearly reached, and the future, with the careful management of the present, will very scarcely cost all the cost of our general under-  
standing.

In the present state of commercial business there is an evident necessity for some law to provide for the equitable division of insolvent assets. On every hand we hear of favored creditors, very often the wives or other relatives of the insolvent, who secure first judgments and leave the rest of the creditors scrambling for a few remaining effects. It

may be that the late invent law did not meet the requirements, that it was too expensive for the work to be done, but this is no reason some remedial legislation should not be made available. A law to meet this emergency might go even further and supersede the utility of these self-styled "Commercial Agencies," which are really doing the wholesale trade, whose interests they are chiefly designed to serve, more harm than good. In fact many wholesale dealers and manufacturers consult them as the agents used to consult their oracles, and direct their credits according to their ratings, which experience teaches are worse than nonsense, inasmuch as they often occasion serious mischief. Some, who appear to understand the truthfulness of the business, say it is trouble for subscribers to the publications of these agencies to secure high ratings, but of this we have no positive knowledge, but we know that the ratings in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred are in no way a measure of the financial standing of those for whom they are designed. During the last few months houses have failed in this country, rated at from five to fifty thousand dollars, who have not paid more than from five to fifty cents on their liabilities, and other houses rated as worth nothing at all are pulling through the struggle, and paying all their liabilities in full. This fact alone is full of significance. These agencies can, of course, get a statement of all mortgage, writs, &c., against business houses, but they have nothing but mere supposition or often what is worse, the prejudice of local agents, to aid them in their estimate. In the majority of instances these local agents have business rivals or other neighbors for whom their personal likes and dislikes vary, and this variance will more or less affect their representation of the party rated.

We think an improvement upon this could be effected by the aid of a simple legislative measure. For instance, if all parties about to commence in commercial business were compelled by law to file with their county court clerks before commencing, a statement certified to under oath of their standing, showing all their effects real and personal and liabilities direct and indirect, with an outline of their business training, the party about to credit would have something to guide them besides mere hearsay. This law might be further useful by compelling all debtors to take stock at least once a year, and report all changes at the time in their business standing, their losses or gains, their increased or decreased income, and their increased or diminished liabilities. Thus, in our judgment, is an outline of an improvement that might be made, although it might not well serve the purposes of the mercantile agencies.

THE Globe calls the Mail the Copperhead organ. If the Mail would only retort with brass face, the two would then stand about even.

The Globe agents told Mr. Farquhar carried his election on frozen whiskey. If Mr. Jackson of Rockwood, had only got his bottles and barrels frozen before he set out to supply the voters, in his constituency, he would not be down among the dead men with \$6,000 of costs on his shoulders.

Messrs. W. J. Gage & Co., the Ontario publishing house of School Book notoriety have set up a dreadful wall between the new series of "Royal Readers" are likely to displease the ground with them. So long as the Ontario Reform Government, with such an utter regard for freedom, gave them a monopoly of the trade it was all right, but now with a change in the dream, it is all wrong. The new series are certainly an improvement on Gage's books, and we hope to see them extensively used in this country.

There is a nice point of law, arising out of the election protest in East Northhampton. It has been brought on in evidence that Mr. Ferris, the candidate elected, gave a railway pass, several of which he held as a director of the Midland R. R., to a voter, and upon this point hinges. Chancellor Boyd, one of the judges in the case, holds that as the pass cost no money, there was no corrupt act. In the representative's handling it is a voter, not Justice Cameron, the other judge on the case, took the opposite view, and now the Court of Appeals is asked to settle the point.

A NEW type setting machine is being experimented upon in the office of the Philadelphia Times. It has a capacity of 40,000 ems a day and is said to work with iron clad accuracy. The machine has a key board like a piano. The keys represent letters and punctuation marks, and by playing upon these with the fingers impresses their form upon a matrix, precisely similar to that now employed in typesetting. The new machine is being carefully tested, and if it only does what is claimed it can do it will undoubtedly come into use in many offices. The average compositor, however, will cling to the stone, to galleys and his stick for some time to come.

TORONTO is now paying higher prices for wheat than Chicago, and the first price has not a word to say about it.

A RECENT issue of the Globe spoke of its improvement, and the only difference from other issues lay in the fact that it left out several editorials and put advertisements in their place. The change was certainly an improvement.

THE Stratford Beacon says that should blood be shed at Rat Portage men like Mr. James Batty will be ready for the emergency. No doubt, a regiment of men over 21 years of age would shed a vast amount of blood in the wide of the disputed territory.

THE Globe says:—"Whether a candidate is brought out against Mr. Miller in Vermont or not it is quite clear that the majority of the respectable people in that Province are opposed to the Noquery invasion." But this, ye gods and fishes, but this ever heard of respectable Reformers allowing an election to go by default they had any hope of carrying.

It is a significant fact that while the Dominion authorities are taking care of their own interests in the disputed territory, the Mowat Government is sending in its chief war lords: politicians from Ontario, Pateullo, Williams, et al have always been very servicable to the "party," in Ontario, and Mr. Mowat takes this means of putting his hand in the Ontario treasury to reward them for their service.

It appears that the more the election law are tinkered with the more necessity appears for judicial legislation. Mr. Fairbank, seated and disqualifed in Muskoka, felt the justice would not be done him with anything short of an appeal from the decision of the first court, and at once he set down to meet up the costs of such a step. In a short time he found it would cost him \$30,000 and a year and a half's delay. The wiser course, suggesting that he not once abandon the law, attempting to sit in the bench for the next eight years.

Albion Farley, of Toronto, is bringing away large fish in a very small pan. He alleges that Samuel Northrup, president of the Federal Bank, admitted a report that he (Farley) had stolen out of a friend's bank, and he is now "beseeching" the committee to award him \$75,000 damages. That is pretty heavy game, we were not aware that Texas characters generally were held at such a figure as that, but doubtless Farley is of extra value because of his being the property of an aid train. We hope that none of our London dignitaries will get on their high horse and figure accordingly.

COMMERCIAL CAREER IN Winnipeg was a state of excitement over a money deal. It appears that John Wolke, a jeweler, got far into the graces of a revolving teller at the Imperial Bank as to receive about \$1,000 from him on worthless cheques, and now the frame was about to reach the ears of a teller cleared out. The manager of the bank, in turn got a mortgage on Wolke's stock and security, and Wolke, "to raise wind" as he intended to dispose of the stock without losing the bank the equivalent, and he had arrested. The trial is likely to take one time and attention from the courts.

While our Reform friends of the east are harping away on the monopoly of the C. P. & they forget to tell their readers that the company have broken the monopoly in the country, which was soon squashed. The G. N. W. Company discharges its duty admirably, but people are not partial to companies when they can be fairly met. So for the press of Minnesota has to pay the price for its telegraphy, but we fancy that, when the C. P. & N. have connection with the western provinces, back of Lake Superior, a somewhat reduction will be made in present rates.

This tribe has made a fight of it, and refused over this Orange business. That is the job which it undertook to prevent the arrangement that they should vote against Mr. John, who suspected suspicion, and Mr. Mike was opposed it might prove a harder hand than the House's. And that was to be done, or attempted, when considering the Catholic Reformation. The arrangement was a disastrous failure. The arrangement was the failure, and the abandonment of the policy adopted. There is a point about people who carry water on their heads, and that people are opposite to the people who attempt to carry Mr. John's head on their shoulders and Mr. James Henry, the other.

This Globe is very anxious to have and the Conservative party will do its best when she down steps off. It says the party would be a headless man without her. To illustrate the point we may as well enter the globe a concession that she is a headless man. The Irishman, Pan and his party, it appears to me, had come to see the country man who happened to be a farmer with very inferior growing crops, and the farmer in the sidewalk. "What, Mr. Pan, do you see to have very poor corn this year?" "Why, it is miserable and poor, poorer than I want to see any," "What kind of soil is it all very good?" "What kind of man is he, I think that John Kennedy's boys are wise." That is about the position the two classes parties would occupy even in the United States. The Conservatives would be set off, but the Globe, as they say, would be wrong. They have much more to do than to look for me.

**G. RIPPLE & CO.,****HARDWARE,****PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,****Stoves, Tinware, Etc.****A HEAVY STOCK OF FIREARMS**

And Sportsmen's Requisites Generally.

**SIGN OF THE****GOLDEN ANVIL,****Rosser Avenue.**

Aug. 20

**A. C. PERRY.***Bookseller, Stationer & Newsdealer,***FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.****ROSSER AVE BETWEEN 9TH & 10TH STS**

Aug. 20

**THE CONTENTED MAN! WHO IS HE?**

He has been LECTURED on and ENQUIRED for, but the Question has been solved at last by the Hundreds who have been to and shared in the

**GREAT BARGAINS,**

That are to be found only at the Toronto Store. Every One goes away, not only Contented but Happy. We are offering the balance of our Summer Stock at

**GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.**

Our stock is Large and Well Assorted, and no matter what you want in the following Lines you will Save Money by dealing with us:

**DRESS GOODS.**—Cashmeres, Silks and Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Frillings, Lace and Fancy Goods.

**HOUSE FURNISHINGS.**—Blankets, Quilts, Curtains, Lace Curtains, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Mats, Etc.

**STAPLES.**—Table Linens, Napkins, Sheetings, Tickings, Ducks and Jeans, Shirtings, Cottons. All Prints at cost to Clear Them Out. Cotton Bags, Etc.

**GENTS FURNISHINGS.**—All Straw Hats at Cost. Also at Cost a Fine Assortment of Shirts, Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Etc.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—A Fine Assortment.

**GROCERIES.**—A Large Stock of the Cheapest and Best Canned Fruits, Fresh Fruits, Raisins. Fine Tea Blends for \$1.00.

Crockery, Fire Arms, and Ammunition.

**TERMS—SPOT CASH.****SOVERZEN & JOHNSTONE,****Toronto Store.****Bower, Blackburn, Mundle & Porter,****IMPORTERS,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**General Merchants,**

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

**Carpets, Hardware, Brushes**

Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods.

**—STORES—****Cor. Tenth St. and Pacific Avenue.****BRANDON, MAN.**

SOME of the Grits are saying that because bank stocks were higher in 1882 under the National Policy than they are in 1883 under the National Policy, the N. P. must be a failure. If we were to argue that the stocks were more valuable in 1882 than they are in 1883, our contention would be just as sound as that of our neighbors; but we get the dead wood on them when we say there securities are higher since the N. P. than they were before its introduction, and we ask them why. They will not answer this; they will not publish the facts. Fleet editors and the most malicious enemies.

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, says the Mail, is reported to have said that Canada would give her last man and spend her last dollar for the Mother Country. Whereupon Mr. David Mills comes forward with the observation that this is an offensive view of the relations which subsist between the United Kingdom and Canada, and that it is time our public men disavowed their "no sense about the last man and the last dollar." This, it is said, is another illustration of the fact that the dog will bite the hand that fed it, is an evidence that though Mr. Mills' body is in Canada, his sympathies are still at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he acquired his dyspepsia.

As a rule improvements for the country's welfare should be at least commenced by individuals rather than by the heads of governments. Suppose, for instance, that to every agriculturist had been given in exchange for his rude native plow and scantily fed bullocks with which the small patches are broken up a plow such as is used in England and a pair of Suffolk cart horses. The railways and the irrigation machines are luxuries the farmers of that country cannot afford to indulge in to any extent, but the English plow and horses, with a lessening of taxes that would permit the feeding of the latter, would be a boon well appreciated in the agricultural sections of the Indian empire.

MANITOA may fairly be considered upon having in the report of the Provincial Department of Agriculture one of the most valuable works of reference ever published by a young community. The report comprises about everything that has yet been learned about the natural resources of the Province. It gives details concerning the culture and quantity of every crop produced, and all manner of valuable local and other statistics. The thoroughness with which the work is written, edited, and compiled the book has been true testimony to the efficiency of the permanent staff of the Department of Agriculture—Mr. A. C. Perry. The typography is excellent, and the whole work is very creditable to the Province.

An Ontario paper has the foregoing. If it is a fact the business of this department is so well managed without a presiding minister, as we believe it is, the absurdity of placing a Minister in charge and paying him a reward salary besides must be all the more apparent.

The foregoing is from the Irish Canadian, the organ of the Catholics at Toronto. The fact of the matter is the policy of the Globe could always be summed up in the one word "office," and when that could not be secured by turning one side, the organ always found it convenient to turn the other. During the period from 1850 to 1855, the Globe was the most inveterate enemy the Catholics of this country ever had, and how it is putting out its wrath upon the Orangemen because it cannot cajole them into the belief that Sir John and the other Conservative leaders in the Commons are opposed to Orange incorporation. It has ever been a difficult task to ride two horses, going in opposite directions, and the Globe is now finding the truth of this, to its own sorrow and regret.

A BY-LAW published in our weekly yesterday proposing a bonus to the Royal City Central Railway Co. calls for the careful attention of the ratepayers interested. There are some who for very well founded reasons oppose the bonus system altogether; but it is often to the advantage of community as well as to the interest of individuals, to smother their feelings for the sake of accomplishing an end. There is an argument in saying that if a railway company wants to make certain connections, they ought to build the road themselves, but when a community is certain to derive a benefit from such a road, it ought not to risk delay for the sake of splitting a fine principle. This is a go-ahead country, and will not admit of much indifference. Those who enter the race with the most energy and determination are certain to win. To the north and south of this city there are two of the best belts of country that are to be found in the whole northwest that are from their geography destined to be tributary to the growth and maintenance of the place, if they are only reached by a railway—the true avenue to commercial greatness. The east as well as the west, by means of the C. P. R., and we now require access to the south and north to make the place what its geographical position deserves to be. Our town location at present is comparatively light and our extensive facilities small for the growth of the place, so there is nothing to hinder the city from rendering this railway scheme the additional demand—but at the same time it becomes the duty of our City Council to see that no undue mortgage is placed upon our resources with a view to secure the project.

SOME of our Ontario Conference are very anxious to know why Manitoba farmers don't go more into raising sheep. The reason is obvious. In the first place there is but a portion of the land that is suitable for that purpose, as the experience of Ontario farmers teaches them sheep thrive best on high land. In the next place, the country is so well adapted to the growth of wheat and the raising of cattle that farmers naturally strike first at the most money making part of their business. No doubt apples and other similar fruits might be raised here with some care and effort, but so long as people can buy the fruit for less money than it would cost to raise it, they naturally stick to the certain, and forgo the pleasure of experiments. The same holds true of sheep raising. The farmer will bring about his legitimate results in due season.

In the promptitude with which Sir Charles Tupper acted in preventing the British authorities from placing an embargo on the importation of live stock from Canada, he has earned the deep gratitude of the Canadian people. It appears that one or two animals were found with the mouth disease, and at once the authorities asserted the cattle had been brought in while having the disease, but on tracing up the case Sir Charles found they were perfectly healthy after landing, and only caught the disease some weeks after. The export of cattle from these western provinces to the English market, our large field of demand promises to grow to large proportions in the near future, and it is of the utmost necessity that the trade should be unrestricted. As yet we have seen but few of the Grit piglets that have alluded to Sir Charles services, even as a matter of course, when brought to be announced in the shape of general satisfaction. This incident alone also proves the necessity for a resident agent in all countries with which we have large commercial dealings.

In spite of the frost and cold season, the estimate now placed upon the corn harvest in the States is about 2,000,000,000 bushels. No other harvest has been so extended nor indeed equalled. With such a yield, if it is realized, cheap corn, cheap hogs and cheap pork is assured. It is also evident that both in the States and in Canada more wheat has been raised than was expected, and, with the untold surplus from the previous harvest, there will be more than the usual quantity to offer European markets after providing for our own wants. War is always at a moment of high prices, and if France becomes involved in a war with the Orientals, as it is more than likely she will, and is expected to become a larger customer of the American farmer than she has hitherto been. The harvest in England this year is also something more than half a failure. Continued rain has destroyed much of the grain, and the demand in that country for American wheat should increase the price of it here. Altogether the prospects of the American and Canadian farmers are brighter than usual.

Tax Collector Intelligence states that Sir John Macdonald never advised the Governor General not to assent to the Orange Incorporation Bill passed by the Ontario Assembly in 1873. If he did not advise the Governor General then the latter must have withheld his assent on his own responsibility. Is it the Intelligence men's duty to assert that any Governor General would venture to deal in this way with any public question affecting this country? The assertion is the result of ignorance of the way in which the administration of the country is carried on. Sir John Macdonald, premier, did advise His Excellency to withhold his assent, and Mr. Bowell concurred in that advice.

No says the Globe. Now this is all just nonsense. Sir John never considered the Orange Bill passed by the Ontario Legislature. He simply retained them to Premier Mowat, with a polite note saying they were purely a Provincial matter, and that Mr. Mowat should either take the responsibility of assenting to them or rejecting them, as he thought best himself. With the responsibilities on his own shoulders, Mr. Mowat threw them in the waste basket, although he advocated their passage on the floor of the house. This is just how the case stands to the letter.

The mere thought we are getting into this time country equals the more we are convinced there is something wrong, and the line of this morning only tends to prove severely rivet our conviction. It would appear there is a feeling of dissatisfaction, and the sense of yesterday tends to show it, reaching in the breast of the old company that cannot prove advantageous. If the country did not think it best to comply then, they should and especially as several of them have but little property in the place, should as an organization instead of remaining a body to exist in darkness. Nothing good ever comes out of an attempt to foster or create an employer into terms of employment. What the city council now want to do is to select some good case for a chief, and we believe the place has no man of more experience than Capt. Wastie, and extract the organization of a regular force in his hands. He will, of course, select the best men available, some of whom may have been here members of the old force, if they are willing to volunteer their services, or to offer them for what compensation the Council may be able to afford. From what we can gather, none of the old comrades would rather see

the failure of any effort that maybe made by them than themselves to save property, which should neither be pampered nor tolerated. If they, individually, are interested in the town, and find their services in an emergency called for, they should offer them the same as other respectable citizens, but in no case should "huffs" be tolerated because they cannot be employed as a body.

The City Council should see that there is a proper foreboding in some systematic way, and make an effort to sift the cause of the last night's fire to the very bottom.

**BEAUTIFUL BRANDON.**

The Times has the following:—"No place in the Northwest has a more promising or brighter future before it than Brandon. Only a little over two years old, it is now a city of about 8,000 inhabitants, possessing some buildings that are not surpassed in Winnipeg, and with a level headed board of aldermen who have something to show for the civic expenditure. It seems incredible that a busy and flourishing city is only the growth of two years and as many months, but such is the fact, the first year having been pitched upon what is now the town site of Brandon during the summer of 1881. But rapid as the growth of the pretty little city has been in the past, there is every reason to suppose that it will be more so in future. Situated in the centre of an admirable agricultural district, with plenty of wool within a short distance, with good water and good clay for making brick, the citizens have at hand every requisite for ensuring the growth and prosperity of the town, and they have already given evidence that they are wide awake to the advantages they possess, the news now comes that excellent coal has been found with fifty miles of the city, and with every indication that it will be found nearer still. It need there be any practical matters in the country we assert that coal will yet be found under the very streets and houses of Brandon, at a great depth in all probability, but not so deep that it cannot be worked profitably. Should this turn out to be the case, Brandon will become a manufacturing city and may yet outstrip Winnipeg in the race for commercial supremacy. Of all the towns in the Northwest its future seems the brightest, and there is little reason to doubt that within another five years it will have a population of ten or twelve thousand souls. It has one drawback in that its streets are too narrow. At present this is not noticed, the houses being low, but when four or five storied buildings are erected on Rosser Avenue, for instance, and when the trade and bustle of the city has increased, this drawback will be sorely felt. We wish Brandon every success."

Our time to make a point against the government, because of a declining revenue. Well, all along our Reform friends used to say it was the height of absurdity to examine more revenue through taxation than was required to meet the demands. The Government are meeting all demands, as Grits ought to be satisfied even though Grits use a cross edge.

Those of our readers who may think the Daily Mail is a small sheet should not forget that many of the great dailies of the present were once in their history very much smaller. For instance the New York Sun of the 3rd inst. cost out a few months ago, it was a sheet of 10 pages, each 10x10 inches or just one quarter the size of the Mail. Its news, too, in the absence of telegraphy and improved postal facilities, was for the most part a month or two old, and was published under disadvantageous conditions, of which would we tell the printers of the present day into premature grave.

We are very glad to see that our K. H. friends are likely to effect a union of all the branches of that body. This is to be desired for several reasons. A union will make the denomination strong in every sense of the term—in numbers and in means. It will also insure good organization, and good quarters where before there were but small audiences and miserable pitiable points in their clergy. It was not an extraordinary thing in Ontario, and even in some parts of this country for that matter, to see three, four and even five Methodist congregations trying to sustain as many churches in places of but a few hundred inhabitants. As such have taught the very doctrine it is wading from every view of the question to have a perfect constitution.

The London Advertiser, edited by the Manchester Mail, has the foregoing. It is gratifying that the N. P. is a bonus to the "K. H." cause but only been a Grit in a H. K. A. L. but he could have shown some business sagacity without any bonus at all.

The Kingston newspaper people are not contented with our Captain Abbie, and are about going to try to convince the people that they have found the line of the N. P. and should like to see Captain Abbie sent to the States.

We should think that Peter X, whom we saw gray enough for the game, would begin to see these notions now.

The general managers and special freight agents of the route between the Milwaukee and the Pacific coast have gone to the States to attend a meeting in that city for the purpose of organizing the California freight pool.



# The Brandon

DAILY AND WEEKLY

# MAIL

Book and Job

# PRINTING

Department

For all kinds of Fine Stationery, Plain and Fancy, without charge, and all other work done to order.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS PAID TO

# Commercial

PRINTING.

WHICH CONSISTS OF

Letters, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Business Cards, Calling Cards, Invitation Cards, Programmes, Hand Bills, Soap Bills, etc.

Book and Pamphlet

PRINTING

Form, Transcripts, Catalogues, Price Lists, Survey Reports, etc.

Printed and published by Presses, and all other work done to order.

# POSTERS

And Dodgers.

Printed and published by Presses, and all other work done to order.

# MUNICIPAL

PRINTING

Printed and published by Presses, and all other work done to order.

Eighth Street  
BRANDON, MAN.

Mail Printing and Publishing

Company.



THE GOOD  
PRINTING

# TO THE FORE.

## SCOTT & PAISLEY

Are abreast of the times, and anticipating the wants of the public in  
**DRY GOODS, CLOTHING & GENTS  
FURNISHINGS.**

Are piled from garret to cellar with reasonable Goods.  
Just Received Black and Colored Velveteens.  
Winter Cloths, Dress Silks, Satins, Silk Velvets.  
**NAVY, WHITE AND GRAY FLANNELS.**

## DAVIE REESOR'S That's "THE PLACE."

Does Your Watch  
Stop?  
TAKE IT TO

Watch Repairing  
A SPECIALTY.

A SUPERIOR LOT OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES & JET GOODS  
Now in Stock and being continually added. Just in another  
**Daisy Lot 18 K. Solid Gold Rings.**  
REMEMBER THE PLACE. CALL EARLY AND CALL OFTEN.  
**D. A. REESOR.**  
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller, Rossier Avenue, Brandon.  
Aug 20/04

## MUNRO & WARWICK.

## Tinware, Stoves

OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING THE CELEBRATED  
**ROYAL AND COAL COOK.**

Also Lamps, Cutlery, &c.

ROSSER AVE, NEAR SIXTH STREET.

MUNRO & WARWICK, TINSMITHS.

## QUIGLEY BROTHERS

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Dry Goods.  
The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Clothing.  
The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Gents' Furnishings.  
The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Boots & shoes.  
The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Groceries.  
The Largest and Cheapest stock of Provisions.

We will not be undersold by any house in town.

Call and Examine for Yourself.

Removal: 11th Street, Corner Ross, to 1st St. & Ross, near Ross Avenue.

QUIGLEY BROS.

## ANIMALS AT LARGE.

Provisions that Owners of  
Stock must obey.

The Department of Agriculture, Statistics, and Health has issued a circular calling attention to the provisions of sections 9, 10, 11 and 12 of chapter 18, of the consolidated statutes respecting the restraining of certain domestic animals from running at large during certain seasons. The statutory provisions are as follows:

"It shall not be lawful for any person or persons owning a horse, mare, or any other animal, to run at large from the first day of August to the first day of November of any year, nor shall it be lawful for any person owning a bull or bull, over six months old to allow them, or any of them, to run at large between the first day of March to the first day of December, under a penalty not exceeding ten dollars; nor shall it be lawful for the owner of any pig or pigs to allow them at any time to run at large, under a penalty of five dollars.

"Any person or persons may capture any run or other animal found running at large within the time aforesaid, and take it to a pound or pound, and shall be entitled to recover the value of two dollars from the owner of any such prohibited animal on laying a complaint before a justice of the peace for the county, and shall be entitled, over and above the value, to a further sum of twelve cents for each and every day during which he has the animal confined.

"If the capture of any such animal so captured knows the owner thereof, he shall immediately notify him of the capture, and if not, he shall publish it in one of the local newspapers or post a notice at the church door or on the door of the school house nearest the place of capture, and the owner of such animal or animals shall not be entitled to claim his property until he shall have paid all expenses as herein provided.

"It shall not be lawful to permit any station of one year or upwards to run at large, and any station found running at large may be captured and delivered to the keeper of the pound of the parish or township in which such capture shall have been made, and the keeper of the pound shall give notice in the nearest newspaper, or by publishing a notice in the nearest newspaper, of such animal being in his charge, and the owner of such animal shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars, one half of which shall be paid to the keeper of the pound, and the other half to the person who captured the animal, and if not captured within that time, the same shall form part of the consolidated revenue fund of the Province, or, if in a municipality, to the treasurer of the municipality; and the owner shall pay the cost of the advertisement, and 75 cents per diem for the keeping of the animal while the same is in pound, before any such animal shall be delivered over to any such owner; and if such animal is not reclaimed and redeemed within one month after such notice has been given, the pound-keeper may sell him at public auction for the best price that can be obtained for the same, and after deducting from the sum realized by such sale the lawful charges, pay over the residue thereof to the Provincial Treasurer, who shall hold it as a trust for the owner of the said animal for one year, and if not claimed within that time, the same shall form part of the consolidated revenue fund of the Province; and all claims thereon shall be barred."

"113. In every city, town or local municipality the council may pass by-laws for such municipality in relation to matters coming within the classes of subject hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:—

"(15) The providing and regulating of pounds, and for holding, restraining or regulating the running at large of animals, and for impounding, holding, and for causing them to be sold in case they are not claimed, or at lawful charges paid within a reasonable time and such by-law may be made to apply to only a portion of the year, as the council may deem expedient, but no by-law under this section shall authorize the remaining at large of any animal which by chapter 18 of the Consolidated Statutes of the Province is prohibited from running at large."

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Learn, reports business rushing.  
The agent here at C. P. R. station is kept pretty busy by the large quantity of freight which is left here every day.  
Farmers in this vicinity are about through with harvest, some have their grain threshed already.

## HOP CULTURE.

To the Editor of the Mail.

Sir,—According to my promise, I will give you a few ideas on the propagation of hops. First the plants are taken from the surface roots of old plants, cut with two or three eyes, and after the liquid is prepared as for corn or potatoes, mark the ground in 8 feet squares; put three plants in each hill and cultivate with spades or corn. The second year place three 15 to 18 feet poles to each hill, spreading the tops in order to distribute the distance equally over the land; or train them on the horizontal principle, say one stake eight feet long to each hill. Then use No. 14 wire, running in squares, wrapping around each pole at the top. With a little attention they will fill each space of 8 feet square. Thorough cultivation will insure from one to two thousand pounds per acre. Since for you, I have examined the native hops and find them of first-class quality, and I would cultivate them if I were planning in this country.

In drying, the process is similar to drying malt; when dry they are baled with a press in cloth sack for the purpose. I usually dry at night when the hops are picked through the day. The situation should be as much sheltered as possible, as they are liable to burn by the wind.

As to the price, they run about 30 cents per pound.

Any further information you may want on the subject I will be happy to give you by applying to my address at Southend, Ont.

I may state that the depth to plant is about two inches, or similar to corn planting.

P. S. Whitnour.  
Portage la Proux, Sept. 15th.

## THISTLES.

First Prosecution under the  
New Act.—A lesson to  
other offenders.

In the Provincial Police Court, at the Court House, in Winnipeg, on Sept. 5, the first case under the various weeds clauses of Agriculture, Statistics and Health Act, came up for hearing before Mr. C. J. Fether, Police Magistrate. The first charge was against William Rasmussen, a partner in the municipality of Kildonan, who was summoned on the information of W. H. Dawson, Inspector of noxious weeds, acting under instructions from the Department of Agriculture, Statistics and Health, for having neglected his duty in not compelling the owners of lots 16 and 17 in the parish of Kildonan to cut down the thistles thereon, and further with not having caused them to be cut down on the owner having made default. The information was laid under clause 95 of the Act which is as follows:

"Every owner, occupier, pathmaster, or other person shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any land, within the division of such overseer, pathmaster or other person where wild mustard, wild oats, or Canada thistles are growing and in danger of going to seed, requiring him to cause the same to be cut down or destroyed within five days from the receipt of said notice. In case such owner or occupier refuses or neglects to cut down or destroy the said wild mustard, wild oats or Canada thistles, within the periods aforesaid, he shall be liable to the penalty provided in section ninety-four hereof, and to a further penalty of five dollars per day for each and every day on which he neglects to comply with the said notice, and the said overseer, pathmaster or other officer, shall forthwith enter upon the land and cause such wild mustard, wild oats or Canada thistles to be cut down, and he shall not be liable to be sued in any action of trespass therefor. Where wild mustard, wild oats, or Canada thistles are growing on non-resident lands, it shall be the duty of such overseer, pathmaster, or other officer to enter upon the said lands and cause the said wild mustard, wild oats, or Canada thistles to be cut down without his being liable to be sued in an action of trespass therefor."

Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined ten dollars and three dollars costs, the maximum penalty allowed by law, the prosecutor having issued in behalf of the department, that as those were the first cases the extreme penalty should not be inflicted.

The second charge was against J. G. Forbes, of lot 55 in the parish of Kildonan, for neglecting to cut down the thistles growing thereon. This information was laid under section 93 of the Act, which is as follows:—

"Every owner or occupier of land shall cut or cause to be cut down, or otherwise destroyed, all wild mustard, wild oats, or Canada thistles growing thereon, within one year and every year as is necessary to prevent them going to seed, and if any owner or occupier of land allows any such wild mustard, wild oats, or Canada thistles to grow thereon, and the seed to ripen so as to cause or allow the spread thereof, he shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offence."

The defendant in this case also pleaded guilty, and was similarly fined ten dollars and three dollars costs.

It is satisfactory to note that the Department has determined to proceed with the various weeds clauses in a vigorous manner. In many portions of the Province, particularly in the river settlements, a considerable amount of land is actually grown over with weeds owing to the way in which it has been overrun by Canada thistles. In such places wild mustard has been productive of considerable loss. Nothing but the most thorough and systematic weeding can eradicate the pest, and the department will be bound by the public to the weed it has taken. It is hoped that these prosecutions will be of some assistance in a number of other municipalities.

A WRITING of the new first hospital was called out last evening, but owing to strong winds blowing very low the first day of the week, the writing was not completed until the evening of the 10th. The writing was done by Mr. J. G. Forbes, of lot 55 in the parish of Kildonan, who was summoned on the information of W. H. Dawson, Inspector of noxious weeds, acting under instructions from the Department of Agriculture, Statistics and Health, for having neglected his duty in not compelling the owners of lots 16 and 17 in the parish of Kildonan to cut down the thistles thereon, and further with not having caused them to be cut down on the owner having made default. The information was laid under clause 95 of the Act which is as follows:

